

## **Exploring the Problems of the Rural Weekly Markets: A Study of Garo Hills Districts of Meghalaya**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Weekly markets in India play a crucial role in the survival and livelihood of rural Indian which accounts for more than two third of India's population. The existence of rural markets in Meghalaya especially weekly markets can be traced back to decades. These markets are the only source of livelihood for many villages that don't have access to the normal markets. These markets provide the platform for earnings for thousands of farmers as well as source for availing all basic commodities for survival for thousand houses in the villages of Garo Hills of Meghalaya. The rural weekly market is the main economic institution through which the village economy percolates. But it is observed that these rural weekly markets in Garo Hills have been facing several problems due to number of factors that hinders the smooth transactions in the markets and its growth. This paper is an attempt to identify some of the problems in the weekly market that seller and buyers are facing. Though the personal visits and interviews with the sellers and buyers, it was found that the weekly markets in various places lack even basic infrastructural facilities to run the market. The factors include lack of compound wall, market shed, fencing, toilet, medical facilities, security arrangements, dustbins, grading system, control mechanism etc. During the interview it was expressed that the authority of the markets need to develop the basic amenities of the market for smooth transactions that will lead to the ultimate growth of village economy of Garo Hills of Meghalaya.*

**Keywords:** Farmers, Garo Hills, livelihood, rural economy, weekly market.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Two-thirds of India's consumers live in rural areas and almost one third of the national income is generated from rural India. Indian rural market with its colossal size and demand base offers great opportunities to marketers. It is only natural that rural markets form an important part of the total market of India. Everyone sees it as a profusion of opportunities, whether for marketing durables, textiles and garments, personal care products or financial services. The rural marketer is faced with an entirely different set of conditions and problems when marketing in rural areas as compared to urban areas. For most marketers planning to enter the rural markets, distribution poses a serious challenge. For the successful exploration of rural markets, a basic requirement is infrastructure. The absence of such infrastructure is aggravating the distribution challenges in rural India.

The oldest of all marketing channels in rural India is the haat, which has survived the rigorous of modern day marketing. Offering a wide range of products and services to rural consumers clustered around its location. They are also referred to as the mobile supermarkets of rural India. In spite of the development of permanent shops, these temporary markets play a vital role in the rural economy. The current empirical study reaching out the rural consumers through haats has been undertaken with an intention to understand the rural consumers buying pattern and behavior in rural haats.

Any market which is installed for one day on temporary basis is called weekly market. It can be vegetable market, seasonal cloths market, fish market, special product or domestic product market etc. (source: town vander committee report, 2009). Weekly market is very historic concept of trade and commerce. In ancient time also concept of weekly market was there and people used to buy and sell and exchange. Now a days this weekly market changed and it is activated in small pockets of the city area. Weekly market plays very important role in day today life:

1. It reduces the purchasing time of the consumer,
2. Easy to get fresh vegetables,
3. Day today need can be easily purchase,
4. Maximum variety available without going to core market places,
5. Development of Civic sense,
6. Create supportive environment for less carbon emission,
7. Help in making social balance through interaction of different income groups.

There are many other challenges that face rural markets, viz., the scattered (geographically) nature of rural markets, their small size, remoteness, poor connectivity and tremendous heterogeneity. Low level of literacy, too many languages and dialects, cultural diversities, inadequate banking facilities, spurious products, low per capita disposable incomes, acute dependence on the monsoon; seasonal demand, and media darkness are some serious limitations. It has always been difficult to tap the rural market. This is evident since many markets have not been successful in rural India. In the words of Sathyanarayana (2011) many a times, success in the rural markets has even been attributed to luck. Therefore, it is important for the marketer to understand the socio-economic dynamics and consumption pattern of products in rural areas. A haat, is an open-air market that serves as a trading outlet for consumers in rural areas. They are conducted on a regular basis, generally once a week. It is conducted to support or promote trading by and with rural people. In addition to providing trading opportunities, haat bazaars gradually concentrate rural settlements and convert villages into small towns.

Weekly markets are deliberately situated to sell goods and services to a group of villages. Rural weekly markets take place once in a week and not all the villages be located, but any one village is chosen as a hub, compiling other nearby villages too. They have turned into the epicenter of financial and social trade in India and in doing as such, give a readymade answer for the marketing issue. In a report by RMAI, Haats as promoting centers,' an article being distributed in Financial Express in 2011, uncovered some facts about India's shopping designs. India's 43,000 haats produce yearly offers of Rs.50, 000 crores. Just about 98% of villagers consistently visit haats, while 75% of them are assessed to visit a particular haat every week. Haats taken into account anything between 21–57 towns and hosts the shop which ranges between 5,600 to 12,000 visitors a day, contingent on its size. Anyplace in the vicinity of 327 and 545 slows down might be found in a haat. However, two-fifths of aggregate participants found to be women. Haats impeccably match up with villagers' mind of making value based purchase that are from various sources. They offer a touch-and-feel experience of the products and drive deals by listening in on others' conversations. The positivity of these elements for organizations, alongside brand mindfulness, low offering overheads, dominant part of money dealing and redistribution opportunity have provoked telecom majors Nokia and Motorola to expand deals through town haats. Moreover, Tata Shaktee, which offers roof sheets, where there is a 25% increase in deals after they contrived a pilot study on 100 haats which included setting up direct offering slows down. Essentially, Tata Agrico has provincial haats to thank for a significant extension in market share of ranging from 30–40%.

### **Weekly Markets in Meghalaya:**

The existence of rural markets in Meghalaya can be traced back to decades. It has always been a place of interaction for buyers and sellers of particular localities. These are the places where day to day consumable products like agricultural products, fruits, vegetables, durable products, food grains, spices are available to meet the requirements of a group of villages or localities. Other than buyers and sellers, there are also various participants in the markets that include traders, artisans, service providers, wholesalers, facilitating agencies like transport organization, catering agencies, monitoring and supervising organizations like local governments and other agencies.

Meghalaya being a state of agriculture majority of people rely on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. A good number of villages in Meghalaya particularly in Garo Hills are located far away from towns where there are markets that serve the daily needs of the people. Rural markets are the only sources for such villages which can provide them the daily consumable commodities including vegetables, fruits, grains and meats. Such kinds of rural markets are not open every day because the productions as well as demands for such items are

very less that leads to opening of weekly markets in different places. These markets are not only the source for such daily commodities but also the source of income for various farmers. The rural markets are the places for gathering of buyers and sellers of commodities at an appointed or customary location at regular intervals.

In the Garo Hills districts of Meghalaya, the rural weekly market is main the economic institution through which the villages economy percolates. The rural farmers and the rural artisans sell their products through these markets. It is observed that rural weekly markets in Garo Hills of Meghalaya have been facing several problems due to number of factors that hampers the productivity and the performance of the market. Transport bottlenecks, entry of trader and outside participants, changes in consumers' demand & preferences, increasing mobility of population, entry of various substitute products etc have contributed to the decline of rural markets. It has led to the changes in the marketing mix of the weekly markets also. Therefore the sellers deal with wide arrays of products including local as well as non local products in the assortment of products. In most of the rural weekly markets Chinese durable products and products from the neighboring country; Bangladesh are also visible.

## **CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK:**

### **Rural Marketing :**

Rural marketing facilitates flow of goods and service from rural producers to urban consumers at possible time with reasonable prices, and agriculture inputs/ consumer goods from urban to rural. Marketing as a function has started much earlier when civilization started but it was not recognized as marketing. All economy goods are marketed in terms of goods and services (Barter system). Now money is being practiced as a goods exchanging medium where the market may be a street, or a small town/ metropolitan city. The developing infrastructure, transport, and communication facilities have increased the scope of the rural market.

### **Agri-Marketing :**

Rural population has increased about 74% of the total population, the demand for products and services has increased a lot in rural areas. Green revolution in the North and White revolution in the West have brought about a new prosperity in the lives of rural people. Government emphasis on rural development has caused significant changes in the rural scenario. Moreover, the special attention given for infrastructure development through the successive five-year plans has improved the buying and consumption pattern of rural people

### **Some concepts and definitions:**

Some important terms relating to the rural weekly markets are as follows:

**Agriculture Goods Producer:** The person who produces agricultural goods in his farm is called agri-goods producer.

**Marketing:** The process of selling-buying activities that are taken place at the market place is called marketing.

**Market place:** The place where the market is held is known as market place. Market place of weekly market is selected by the Grampanchayat authority.

**Market day:** Market day is that specific day on which market held. Market day is also selected by the Grampanchayat authority by taking into account of other nearer weekly markets day.

**Central place:** The place which is more convenient to villagers for marketing, buying and selling and other financial activities is called central place.

**Commodities:** The things which are kept in weekly market for selling and buying is called commodities.

**Local Seller:** The person who sells his/ her surplus of agricultural goods in rural weekly market is called local seller or who buys saleable goods from the wholesalers for further sale is called local seller.

**Mandai:** The place where markets are held daily from morning to evening session is called mandai. Generally, it is seen in the city but nowadays it is also held in big villages.

**Primary Market:** The market held once in a week on a specific day at village level is called weekly market or primary market.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW:**

Mukharjee (1970, 1985) studied that the place of market site is located within the area produced by intersection of the locality. The periodic markets of India are a part of its old historical tradition. By status a periodic market may daily, weekly, biweekly, monthly and so on. Generally the site of a market place is situated at most favourable site both for sellers and buyers in terms of accessibility and connectivity the grid intersection of roads and corridors are most probable site for location of market places.

Srivastava and Tiwari (1985) studied that It is obvious that the transportation system gives the movement and circulation to the goods, economy and population this movement and circulation gives the pulse of life and foundation of functional association in market centres. It is not important only transportation but also mean and mode of transportation and quality of networking system.

Kulkarni and Murali (1996) carried out a study on purchasing practices of consumers in Parbhani weekly market centers. The results revealed that 83.50 percent of consumers were seeking the information from repairing regarding the products availability and this was followed by neighbours (71.00%) and newspapers (69.50%). Consumers preferred retail market for the purchase of groceries (65.00%), milk and milk products (100.00%), vegetables (100.00%), fruits (100.00%) and snacks (75.00%) and they adopted cash payment. Majority (75.00%) of the consumers preferred quality for the purchase of food.

Sayulu and Reddy (1998) carried out a study on a socio-economic influence of rural consumer behaviour. They concluded that the frequency of purchase of commodities by rural consumers was highly influenced by the type and nature of the products. Products like groceries (40.35%) and others which included vegetables, milk etc. (48.25%) purchased on daily basis and 33.33 percent and 42.98 percent of them purchased these products on weekly basis. Cash purchase was highest in case of products like groceries (44.74%) followed by credit purchase with 38.60 percent and 21.06 percent respectively. Price of the goods was considered to be the most important factor by more than 88.00 per cent of the respondents followed by easy availability (66.66%) and use by neighbours (54.00%). A more direct influence on everyday buying behaviour is in one's family procreation, i.e. one's spouse and children. Wife plays the dominant role in purchasing the toiletries goods in rural sector. Rural consumers as compared to urban consumers considered price of the goods to be the most important factor followed by easy availability and use by neighbour. It can be concluded that rural consumers are apathetic to their problems as consumers owing to higher levels of illiteracy ignorance and low purchasing power.

Donna Perry (2000), she has mentioned in her research paper, —Rural Weekly Markets and The Dynamics of Time, Space and Community in Senegall. In the Senegal, Wolof small farmers after the emergence of rural weekly markets (loumas) and the implementation of neoliberal policies in the 1980. Contrary to the notion that markets are a force of social dissolution, new trading practices and free market policies have not weakened community relations among small farmer neighbours and kin. Rather the spatial and temporal patterning of loumas' has served to strengthen intra-community bonds. Since the formation of loumas' farmers have limited their travel beyond their home zones. While at loumas they interact avidly with extra local merchants, they have not allowed outsiders to settle permanently in local villages. Further more because loumas occur only once a week, farmers continue to benefit from daily, multiplex interactions with one another. It disclosed that small farmers are arguing their economic security during a period of economic restructuring by innovating new modes of reciprocal exchange with one another.

Rajagopal and Rao (2001) has described that the weekly markets are comprehensive ones in which many articles are available. These markets cater to all requirements and needs of village people. Rajgopal explained about haats that, they simultaneously act as the centripetal centres for collection of small marketable surpluses of the farmers as centrifugal centres in terms of providing grocery and allied consumer articles apart from agricultural inputs to the producer seller. Haats provide place to farmers for selling their small marketable surplus and purchasing grocery and other needy articles.

Sarwade (2002) analysed a study on the emerging dimensions of buyer behaviour in rural area. It is observed that the role of husband in family purchasing decisions in various items was comparatively less than of housewife. The study reveals that, the consumer purchases the convenience goods in rural market was mostly did once a week and it is monthly for daily consumption goods such as toothpaste, shampoo, talc. With the increase in real income of rural people, a shift was found to have taken place in the items consumed by the rural consumers. It was also found in the study that most of the consumers from rural area developed brand familiarity with brand names, which are heavily known in urban areas. The buying behaviour in general and buying decisions in particular in rural area is influenced by the factors like price, availability of products. It is very interesting finding from the survey of that, most of the consumers from higher income group generally purchase the products, which are highly popular in urban area. It also conducts that majority of the customers get the new product information from the shop keeper as against the television and price is the most influencing factor, which influences the purchasing decision as compared to quality.

R. P. Gupta (2003) explained that weekly market is direct marketing centre for farmers. It is true that they sold their agricultural produce to consumers. Jasdanwala, C. S. Prasad, Dr. Lila Patil, Shanta Pandit noted that weekly market is proper place for small farmers for marketing their agricultural produce, J. P. Sharma observed that farmers produce vegetables for marketing purpose. Some sellers sell the surplus grains in this market place.

Rajgopal explained weekly market is known as a commercial centre for surrounding villages. It also helps to develop the rural economy. D. P. Pandey mentioned that, in rural weekly markets sellers become buyers when they purchase needy commodities in the same market is trading institution and still it is continuing. Mukesh Pandey and Deepali Tiwari noted that, weekly market has got status of mobile supermarkets of rural India. In the present study, it has tried to explain the importance in all angle, working and how rural weekly markets are helping to increase the economic condition of rural area.

Dr. P. A. Koli (2006), Department of Economics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, published paper on —Marginal farmers, and the vegetables and fruits market, a case study of Co-operative Union. In this paper, Dr. P. A. Koli explained about agricultural marketing that agricultural marketing is generally understood to include the activity involved in the movement of agricultural produce from the farm to the ultimate consumer. In a dynamic and growing agricultural economy, the input in side of marketing assumes considering importance. The market involves, putting the right produce of right farm, at right place and at the right time. It happens only in case of Union of farmers or big farmers who are growing commercial crops.

(Velayudhan, 2007) reflects the tradition of haat bazaars which is still in continuity and a major source of attraction for consumers and tourists. This has been the specialty of the rural sector, and a special market zone where several vendors would sit in a row and sell different types of commodities.

Kashyap & Raut (2006) tried to study market mechanism of haats in terms of community participation in the rural haats and found out that haats provide numerous platforms for community gatherings and showcasing the specialties of such various communities of nearby regions.

Sinha & Pradhan (2009) in their study highlighted the market mechanism of haats from the point of view of goods transactions and opined that haats are usually for direct sales of small quantities of produce by farmers to village traders and rural consumers. They often form part of a network arranged on a periodic basis, such as on a specific day of each week. They are commonly organized at a central place in a village or district centre or beside a village's access road.

Deka & Bhagbati (2010) also highlighted the significance of haat system in the socio-economic life of rural communities in rural areas of Bhamaputra-Valley, Assam. Their study finds that haats are characterized by relatively low priced goods and services, poor infrastructure facilities, undefined stalls, lack of store house, absence of credit in transaction and poor transport and communication medium.

An extensive research was conducted by Roy & Basu (2010) and found that haats are main centers for exchange of common goods and services in both the sub-urban as well as countryside all over the world. Ali (2009) has conducted a research study on vegetables transaction through haats and the findings of his field surveys of selected periodic markets reveal high transaction of vegetables (62.71%), due to freshness and perishable nature which discourage long distance for the trade and handled by small famers and pity traders.

Sarkar et al (2014) found that the rural haats can also be credited to exert an indirect impact on the productivity by acting as centres of social gatherings, which happen seldom in rural areas.

### **OBJECTIVES:**

- 1) To assess the facilities available in the rural weekly markets of West and South West Garo Hills Districts of Meghalaya
- 2) To identify the problems faced by the buyers in the rural weekly market of West and South West Garo Hills Districts
- 3) To explore the problems faced by the farmers cum sellers in the rural weekly market of West and South West Garo Hills Districts

### **METHODOLOGY:**

The study is analytical in nature and confined only to two Garo Hills Districts i.e. West Garo Hills and South West Garo Hills where the numbers of weekly markets are more. This study is based on both primary and secondary data. For collection of primary data, 5 weekly markets from each district are selected. Further from each market, 10 sellers and 10 buyers are selected randomly for the purpose of the study. Altogether 100 buyers and 100 sellers are interviewed using a semi structured questionnaire. The secondary data are collected from local government offices such as Garo Hills Autonomous District Councils (GHADC), District Statistical Office, District Agricultural Marketing Office and research agencies like National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) etc. Books and published articles from journals are also used in secondary data collection.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION:**

Most of the weekly markets in Garo Hills are located at the outskirts of the town and accessibility of most are them are less except nearby villages. All markets are controlled by the Garo Hills Autonomous District Council (GHADC). Most of the markets do not have the basic amenities that are required for making them the good places for interaction among buyers and sellers. All the markets are located and scattered at roadsides on both sides. The facilities and amenities which are available in the sample markets are as given in the table 1.

Some of the problems found and highlighted during the visit to the markets are as follows:

### **Lack of Compound Wall:**

Firstly, all the markets don't have the compound wall that can demarcate the boundary of the markets. These compounds are required to protect the market commodities especially vegetables, fruits, meat etc. When the taxes are collected by the concerned authority from the farmers cum sellers for selling their commodities, it's the duty of the authority to construct the proper compound wall to facilitate the transactions in the market.

### **Lack of Market Sheds:**

In the hilly terrains and particularly the extremely rural areas, the weathers especially rain are so unpredictable. But most of the markets do not have proper market sheds built by the authority. In order to manage the market, these sellers make their own temporary sheds with plastic sheets, tin sheet (very few) and bamboos. These temporary sheds however can't face the extreme weather conditions including rain and extreme weather during summer season.

### **Lack of Fencing:**

Most of the markets except Nazingbazar (Tura), Jengjal and Rongram don't have any permanent market fencing. The fencings are managed temporarily by the sellers in the market with use of bamboos, woods and wire. These fencings are used for protecting their livestock, vegetable and other commodities from trespassers and animals.

### **Lack of Sitting Arrangement:**

All of the markets have space constraints. The buyers have hardly any space to stand longer time to see the commodities and choose which one to buy or not. There are not any of the sitting arrangements for the buyers who come to the market. Market effectiveness and attraction depend on the how well the commodities are presented and the adequate sitting arrangement that will affect the smooth marketing.

### **Lack of Toilet Facilities:**

All of the markets do not have adequate toilet facilities for the seller as well as buyers. Some of the markets don't have any toilet at all even for sellers. Few markets have toilets built by joint contribution of the sellers of the market but those are not adequate enough to meet the requirement of large number of sellers and buyers. During the interaction with sellers as well as buyers in all the markets, they expressed their opinions of the requirements of adequate toilet facilities for smooth functioning of the market. Some of them expressed that they have requested the concern authority for the construction of toilet facilities which are yet to be initiated by the authority.

### **Lack of hygienic Drinking Water facilities:**

None of the market has any water source for hygienic drinking water for the sellers as well as buyers. In the markets, seller make their own arrangement for drinking water which are normally brought either from their home or they get the water from stream water which are available nearby hills. But this water can't be treated as hygienic since they are directly sourced from the hills and other sources like rain from time to time.

### **Lack of Dustbin:**

In most of the market places, the dustbin/waste bins are not found because of which litters are scattered here and there after the closing of the market. But in some markets, some responsible sellers make their own temporary dustbin arrangements in the form of empty boxes or traditional bamboo made dustbins for disposing of their litters. Nearby some markets, some dustbins are found which are meant for the nearby locality but not meant for the weekly markets.

### **Lack of Security:**

Through the field visit, in all markets except Bolori, it is visible that there are police stations, Outpost or beat

house not very far from the locations of markets. However, there is no security arrangement operated from police meant exclusively for these weekly markets on market days.

**Lack of Medical Facilities:**

Out of the total markets, only 4 (four) markets have access to the medical facilities because of the strategic locations of the hospitals or PHCs nearby. If anything happens to anyone in the market, he or she has to travel several Kms to avail even a basic medical facility. Even small pharmacies with basic medical requirements are not available nearby in most of the marketplaces.

**Lack of Parking Space:**

Many of the sellers as well as buyers come to the market by different modes of transportation. The mode include bike, own car or pooled vehicles like Mahindra pick up or Mahindra Bolero in which the sellers come along with their commodities to be sold in the market. But there is no provision of parking space in any one of the market which lead the buyers and sellers to park their vehicles especially on the roadside or vicinity areas of the market. This leads to the severe traffic congestions on the weekly markets days on the nearby road due to the unavailability of parking space.

**Lack of Storage facilities:**

The markets don't have any storage facilities in the vicinity area where the sellers can store their commodities that will facilitate the smooth transactions in the market. Most of the vegetables, fruits and meat products which are brought from far away places get spoiled due to the heat or rain many times due to the lack of storage facilities. Highly perishable items like fish, chicken, beef or pork items which are brought in the early morning for sale gets degraded till mid noon due to heat.. As a result of which, many sellers don't get the actual prices of the highly perishable items at the end of day that leads to substantial loss to them.

**Lack of Proper controlling Mechanism:**

All the weekly markets are eventually monitored and controlled by concerned authority. The markets in both districts are controlled and managed by Garo Hills Autonomous District Councils (GHADC). But practically there is a lack of proper controlling mechanism of these markets by the concerned authority because of which the manner in which the markets operate in different parts are slightly different.

**Lack of Grading and Standardization:**

Due to the lack of proper controlling mechanism, many agricultural commodities including vegetables and fruits are not standardized. These commodities do not have any grading as result of which many adulterations are taking places especially by those sellers who come from neighboring state, Assam to take part in the markets.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

For smooth transactions of business in weekly markets, some of the basic amenities are must that should be taken care by the concerned authority. The amenities include adequate space for such markets where buyers and sellers can do transactions. Through the personal visits in all the sampled markets, the space provided for the markets are not sufficient enough for smooth business transactions for both parties. The individual spaces provided to each seller are not adequate enough to sort and display the commodities that are brought from various sources. Most of the markets don't have any compound wall and fencing facilities to demarcate the market and to protect their commodities from the movement of people and animals nearby. However in some markets, the sellers started building their own temporary fencings with the use of bamboos and woods. In some of the markets, permanent market sheds constructed by the GHADC are visible. These are supplemented by temporary sheds constructed by sellers with bamboos, plastics and tin sheet which protect themselves and their commodities from heat and rain. Most of the markets don't have any toilet and drinking water facility. Even though some markets have toilet facility, the sellers informed that these are not adequate enough to serve large numbers of people in the market. There is a dire need of construction of toilets and hygienic drinking water facility in the markets as per the inputs from sellers and buyers during interaction. Most of the markets also lack dustbin, parking space and storage facilities. The authority also needs to stress on providing basic amenities like security arrangement and medical facility. Last but not the least; the authority should come out with the effective control mechanism including grading and standardization system to manage the markets smoothly. In this manner, the productivity and efficiency of the market transactions will be enhanced that will lead to the socio-economic development of the farmers who are engaged in the weekly markets for their livelihood.

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**Table 1: Sample Markets in Two Garo Hills Districts**

SI No	Market Name	District	Market Days
1	Ampati	South West Garo Hills	Thursday
2	Garobadha	South West Garo Hills	Tuesday
3	Mahendraganj	South West Garo Hills	Friday
4	Purakhasia	South West Garo Hills	Tuesday
5	Kalaichar	South West Garo Hills	Thursday
6	Tura (Nazingbazar)	West Garo Hills	Saturday
7	Rongram	West Garo Hills	Friday
8	Bolori	West Garo Hills	Friday
9	Rajabala	West Garo Hills	Saturday
10	Jengjal	West Garo Hills	Thursday

Source: Field Survey

**Table 2: Facilities/Amenities available in the sample markets**

S N	Market Name	Facilities Available
1	Ampati	Temporary shed, medical facility, police station nearby
2	Garobadha	Temporary shed, toilets, Bank, Outpost Police nearby, medical facility
3	Mahendraganj	Temporary Dustbin, Police Station, temporary shed, PHC nearby
4	Purakhasia	Dustbin made of bamboo, Outpost Police, temporary shed
5	Kalaichar	Temporary Shed, Patrol police post
6	Tura (Nazingbazar)	Permanent & temporary shed, toilet, few dustbin,
7	Rongram	Permanent & temporary shed, Beat House police , toilets, banks, medical facility nearby
8	Bolori	Temporary Shed
9	Rajabala	Temporary shed, toilet, Beat House police
10	Jengjal	Permanent & temporary shed, police station, toilets, banks, medical facility nearby

Source: Field Survey